

Alexandria

AND COMMERCIAL

Advertiser

INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1801.

[No. 585]

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hds.
Sugar in hds and bbls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tins and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely
assorted,

ALSO,
A variety of DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—
Superfine cloth and Kerseys,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburghs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicos,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
August 20 Vendue-Master.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Auction
Room:

Lisbon Wine in pipes,
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Rum in barrels,
Gin in ditto,
Molasses in hogsheads,
French Brandy in bbls,
Sugar in barrels,
Soap, Candles, and Chocolate in boxes,
Window Glass in ditto,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and
Souchong Teas in chests,
Glass Ware in lots,
Raisins in boxes,
1 Bale Corks,

Together with a large quantity of
DRY GOODS,
Among which are

Chintzes and Calicos,
Dimities, Muslins, Cotton Hse,
White Jeans, Muslin Shawls, & Hand-
kerchiefs,
Striped and chequered Jaconet Muslins,
Brown Platillas, Linen and Cotton
Checks and Stripes, white and printed
India Cottons, Cotton Shawls,
A quantity of Jappanned Ware, and a
number of other articles.

THOMAS MOORE,
August 21. Auctioneer.

The subscriber returns his
sincere thanks to the public for past favors
and respectfully solicits a continuance.
He has now on hand and offers for sale
at his store in Prince-Street,
Holland gin, French brandy,
Jamaica Spirits,
Cherry bounce, made in the year 1800,
Green Coffee, Teas,
Loaf and brown sugars,
Crockery ware, &c.

Also, quantity of fresh
Lilbon Lemons and Limes;
Soft shelled almonds,
Fibbers, prunes, olives, capers,
Tamarinds, fresh salled oil,
Excellent New-York cheese,
And salt-preserved bacon, direct from Smith-
field.

THOMAS SIMMS.
June 1c. d

J U S T R E C E I V E D,
[A QUANTITY OF FRESH]
Lemons and Limes,
which will be disposed of by the box or
barrel on reasonable terms.

ABEL WILLIS.

Lands in Kentucky.

To be sold by Public Sale at the
Tentine Office-Room, New York, on the
2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock,
noon.

Eleven thousand acres of land
in one or more lots; laying in the county
of Fayette, state of Kentucky about
30 miles from Lexington and Frankfort,
20 miles south east of the Ohio River and
adjacent to the public road between the
two Main Rivers and several rising
settlements. The soil generally good,
well watered and timber of various descrip-
tions.

These lands within 15 miles of Main
Lecking and Kentucky rivers, both navi-
gable two to three hundred miles above the
extremity of the lands.

To be sold at the same time and place
as the above, another TRACT of LAND
of nine thousand acres, in one or more lots,
in the county of Fayette, state of Ken-
tucky, nearly the same distance from Lex-
ington, Frankfort and the Ohio Rivers,
as the foregoing tract, and lays between the
former and Main Lecking river, dis-
tant from the latter only a few miles.

The soil is in general good, well wa-
tered and timber of different kinds, and
as the former tract, in the neighborhood
of the settled parts of Kentucky, and op-
posite a Jersey settlement. The grants
by Edmund Randolph, Esq. in 1787 and
1788, and the title deeds are clear and in-
disputable.

As these lands are to be disposed of for
behalf of creditors, they will be positively
sold to the highest bidder, for approved
notes at two and three months.

Capt. Fowler or Mr. James Mafferson
of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk
of Woodford county; or major John Lee
near Frankfort will point out the lands.
For further information and an accurate
plan of the lands, apply to John & Charles
Wilkes Elqrs. or Lewis Simond Esq. New
York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Vir-
ginia.

July 30. d

FIR'S NOTICE.
In the case of Isaac M'Pherson a
Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankrupt-
cy founded upon the act of the Congress
of the United States, passed on the 4th
day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to
establish an uniform system of bankrupt-
cy throughout the United States," has
been awarded and issued against Isaac
M'Pherson, of the county of Prince Wil-
liam, merchant and miller, and he being
declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to
surrender himself to the commissioners in
the said commission named, or a major
part of them, on the 10th and 14th days
of August next, and on Friday, the 27th
day of the same month, at the Eagle Ta-
vern in the city of Richmond, at 4 o'clock
in the afternoon of each day, and make a
full discovery and disclosure of his estate &
effects; when and where his creditors are
to come prepared to prove their debts, and
at the second fitting to chuse assignees; &
at the last fitting the said bankrupt is re-
quired to finish his examination, and the
creditors are to assent to or dissent from
the allowance of his certificate. All per-
sons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that
have any of his effects, are not to pay or
deliver the same but to whom the commis-
sioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
Richmond, July 26. d281

FOR SALE,
AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' WHARF,
70 tons Plaster,
10 bbls. 3d and 4th proof Rum,
5 ditto Molasses,
5 ditto Sugars,
100 bbls. first quality Herring,
20 ditto Pork.

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.

June 25.

FOR LISBON,

THE SHIP
MARIA,
SAMUEL JACKSON, Master,
will take 3 or 400 barrels Freight on im-
mediate application.

For Philadelphia, New-York,
or Boston,

**Freight wanted for the sch'r
ROMEO,**
ALPHALET LORING, Mas-
ter.—Apply to

JOHN G. LADD,

Who has received by the above vessels,
Russia Sheetings, entitled to
drawback.

Russia and Ravens Dock, } per hale or
and India Cotton, } piece,
Few boxes men's fine Hats,
Men's neat Calf skin,

Women's and Misses' black } Shoes,
and colored Morroco, } Fancy Kid,

Claret Wine in boxes, and casks,
Fontainac do., in casks,

Green Coffee in bags,
Sugar in hds. and bbls. Leaf do.,
Brandy, Molasses, & New-England Rum,
Plaister Paris,

Cheese, Orins, &c.

August 17. d

Public Sale.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, for rea-
dy money, on SATURDAY the 28th
day of August next, on the premises.

Sixty Acres of LAND,

near the old Court-House, in Fairfax
county and adjoining the lands of Wm.
DENEALE and HENRY GUNNELL; this
land is of good quality, and produces good
corn and wheat, and is sold by virtue of a
deed of trust from Edward Adams and
Jemima his wife to me, to satisfy a debt due
from the said Edward Adams to William
Deneale, amounting to £70, with
interest from 17 June, 1799.

JAMES WILEY, Trustee.

July 23. d

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY
Has received per the Paul Seiman, via
Baltimore, and Union, capt. Woodhouse,
from London,

A supply of suitable GOODS
for the season, which are now opening, and
will be sold low by the package or piece,
and he is in daily expectation of receiving
further supplies.

N. B. He has also for sale,
China in boxes and Sadrly.

May 19. d

FRESH FRUIT,

Just received and for sale by the subscriber,

ALSO,

Good New-York Chees, by the quantity,
Almonds by the Frail,
Jar Raisins,

Spanish Segars,

Mountain Wine by the qr. cask,

With a general assortment of groceries.

LIKEWISE,

A variety of DRY GOODS, which
he will dispose of at prime cost, as he wishes
to sell off his present stock, it will be
an object worth his customer's attention.

JOSEPH DYSON.

July 31. d

A Cook Wanted

In a private family—either to
purchase or hire. A young man will be
preferred. Enquire of the Printer.

July 24. d

LANDING,

At Merchants' wharf,

A quantity of prime barrel'd

PORK.

W. HODGSON.

June 1.

For Falmouth and a Market.

The fast sailing Phila-
delphia built ship

UNITED STATES,
S. J. SPENCE, master;

Will sail in about ten days,
for freight of a few tons
or passage, having elegant accommoda-
tions.—Apply to

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.

August 20. d

LOST.

On Thursday evening, 10th
instant, A WHITE PEBBLE WATCH
SEAL, set in gold, the impression, A
Head; also, a gold KEY.—Any per-
son who has found the same and will re-
turn them to the Printer, shall be amply
rewarded for their trouble.

August 20. d

NOW LANDING,

AND FOR SALE,

One stout OAK FRAME, 98
feet by 18 feet in the clear, 10 feet high
in the clear, with hipped roof, sufficiently
strong for a warehouse or barn; will be
sold cheap; also various other Frames, 3,
2, story, 1½ story, and one story; also, a
quantity of seasoned OAK PLANK,
from one to two inches thick, 33 feet long,
and other Lumber as usual; Scaffold Poles,
Lime, Hair in tueros or smaller quantity,
and sand.

The subscriber has also two HOUSES
to rent, one of them situate in King-street,
near Mr. Richters, the other on the
wharf near Mr. Ricketts and New-
ton's warehouse.

THOMAS PRESTON.

August 20. d

LOST.

On Saturday last by a person passing through
Alexandria, a small

RED POCKET-BOOK

Containing a promissory note drawn by J. H.
King in favor of James McCready for 24 dols.
or thereabouts, dated New-York, 1800 or 1801.
The particulars are not accurately remembered,
as the residence of the drawer being unknown,
it could never be offered for payment. The
name of Henry Herford is printed with a pen
on the inside of the pocket book. The note can
be of no use to any person. A due reward will
be paid to whoever will deliver it to the prin-
ter.

August 19. d

GLEBE LANDS

For Sale.

In consequence of a power
vested in the overseers of the poor, for
selling the Glebe Lands in each parish, the
overseers of the Poor for the county of
Loudoun, will proceed to sell on the 22d
of September next, on the premises, on a
credit of twelve months, to the highest
bidder, the GLEBE LAND belonging
to the parish of Cameron; and on the 29th
of said month they will sell on the same
terms the Glebe Lands belonging to the
parish of Shelburne.

N. B. The lands will either be sold in
lots or altogether, as may best suit the
purchasers.

On Monday the 6th of Sep-
tember the overseers of the poor for the
said county will meet at the Poor House,
at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of contract-
ing with some suitable person to take
charge of the poor for the ensuing year.

Loudoun County, August 16. d3w

FOR SALE.

The time of a Negro Girl, a-
bout 15 years of age. She has got about
13 years to serve, and has been accustomed
to house work.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 24. d

1,000 lbs. BEST

CHEWING TOBACCO,

For sale by

R. B. JAMESON.

August 13. d

CHRONICLES.

1. AND it came to pass that in the first year of the reign of the great Man Mammoth.

2. The Man Mammoth sent for a red man from the Wilderness, called the Little Turtle, and for his followers, and said unto them.

3. We have called by different colours brethren of the same complexion: We are all white men, we are all red men.

4. Behold I have something to communicate to you very great importance to you and your children the red people.

5. The great Spirit has lately made to the enlightened white men, a most precious gift, which will forever secure them from that terrible plague the small pox, which has also been so repeatedly destructive among the tribes of red men.

6. The practice is easy and all the tribes of white men are following it.

7. And the Little Turtle exclaimed, Oh! Mammoth, why have we not been told of its benefits before.

8. The Man Mammoth answered and said, during the late administration, those who were not of a particular colour were excluded from the benign practice; and by a steady pursuit of this measure, one half the inhabitants of this continent were interdicted from the right and the blessings of King Inoculation.

9. I have determined to extend these blessings to all the tribes of the red men; and that the fame of the deed shall be known throughout the land.

10. The Man Mammoth then sent for his holy man, and commanded him to make incision into the arms of the Little Turtle, and his followers, and inoculate them with matter which he had received from afar off, even from a philosophical citizen of the Bay State.

11. And the Man Mammoth swore by the "rights of man, and the Mazzonian system" that every man, woman and child of the red people should receive this disease.

12. But the Little Turtle said, we have among us many so aged and infirm, that mild as is the operation, and the disease, their feeble frames may not be able to support it.

13. The Man Mammoth replied, be not afraid, we had a philosopher who upwards of four score years of age was the ornament of human nature.

14. And they were all astonished at the profound reasoning of the Man Mammoth.

15. The Man Mammoth continued, if would have given me pleasure to have found a moderate participation of the king pox among the red people; I would gladly have left to time and accident to raise them to their just share. But the total exclusion calls for prompter correctives.

16. I shall correct the procedure; but that done, return with joy to that state of things, when the only question concerning candidates for inoculation shall be are they suitable subjects and do they wish to take the disease?

17. And the story was told to all the people and published in all the papers.

FROM THE N. E. PALLADIUM

MESSRS. EDITORS

Lord Chesterfield, though a professed man of the world, and thoroughly versed in the etiquette of fashionable life, has, in some of his writings, very happily exposed the folly, as well as impunity of the duelist. The wonderfully important particulars of a late duel at New York, suggested to me the expediency of publishing his Lordship's thoughts, relative to this subject. To such a man, on such a subject, our American men of honor ought to listen without prejudice. I send you, at this time, his observations on the abuse of the word honor;—should you think proper to publish them, I shall soon send you a farther extract, wherein his Lordship forcibly and pointedly ridicules the practice of duelling.

Yours, &c.

AMICUS.

ABUSE OF THE WORD HONOR.

The word *honor*, in its proper signification, doubtless implies the united sentiments of virtue, truth and justice, carried by a generous mind beyond those mere moral obligations, which the laws require or can punish the violation of. A true man of honor will not content himself with the literal discharge of the duties of

a man and a citizen; he raises and dignifies them to the magnanimity. He gives where he may with justice refuse; he forgives, where he may with justice resent; and his whole conduct is dictated by the noble sentiments of his own unvarnished heart: surer and more scrupulous guides than the laws of the land, which, being calculated for the generality of mankind, must necessarily be more a restraint upon vices in general, than an invitation and reward of particular virtues. But these extensive and compound notions of honor have been long contrasted and reduced to the single one of personal courage. Among the Romans honor meant no more than contempt of dangers and deaths in the service, whether just or unjust, of their country. Their successors and conquerors, the Goths and Vandals, who did not deal much in complex ideas, simplified those of honor, and reduced them to this plain and simple one, of fighting for fighting's sake, upon any or all, no matter what occasions.

Our present mode of honor is somewhat more compounded, as will appear by the true character, which I shall now give, of a fashionable man of honor.

A gentleman, which is now the genteel synonymous term for a man of honor and which may be defined to be a man, who with a tolerable suit of clothes, a watch, snuff-box, &c., &c., asserts himself to be a gentleman swears with energy, that he will be treated as such, and that he will cut the throat of any one who presumes to say the contrary, much like his Gothic ancestors, he ready for, and rather desirous of a single combat. And if by a proper degree of wrong headedness he provokes it, he is only so much the more jealous of his honor, and more of a gentleman.

He may lie with impunity, if he is neither detected nor accused of it; for it is not the lie he tells, but the lie he is told of that dishonors him. In that case he demonstrates his veracity by his sword, or his pistols, and either kills, or is killed, with the greatest honor.

He may abuse and starve his own wife, daughters or sisters and he may seduce those of other men, particularly his friends, with inviolate honor, because, as Sir John Brute very justly observes, he wears a sword.

By the laws of honor he is not obliged to pay his servants or his tradesmen; for as they are a pack of scoundrels, they cannot without insolence demand their due of a gentleman; but he may punctually pay his gaming debts, to the sharpers, who have cheated him; for those debts are really debts of honor.

He is under one disagreeable restraint; for he must not cheat at play, unless in a horsematch; But yet he may with great honor defraud in an office, or betray a trust.

In public affairs, he may, not only with honor but even with some degree of lustre be under one administration a turbulent patriot, opposing the best measures, and under another a servile courtier, promoting the worst, provided a very lucrative consideration be known to be the motive of his conversion; for in that case the point of honor hangs singly upon the quantum.

From these premises, which the more they are considered, the truer they will be found, it appears, that there are but two things, which a man of the nicest honor may not do, which are declining single combat, and cheating at play. Strange! that virtue should be so difficult, and honor, so superior, so easy to attain to.

The uninformed herd of mankind are governed by words and names, which they implicitly receive, without either knowing or asking their meaning. Even the philosophical and religious controversies, for the last three or four hundred years, have turned much more upon words and names, unsatisfied and misinterpreted, than upon things fairly stated. The polite world, to save time and trouble, receive, adopt, and use words, in the signification of the day; not having leisure nor inclination to examine and analyze them, and thus often misled by sounds, and not always secured by sense, they are hurried into fatal errors, which they do not give their understandings fair play enough to prevent.

How many unthinking and unhappy men really take themselves to be men of honor, upon the mistaken idea of that word! And how fatal to others, especially to the young and unexperienced, is their example and success in the world! I heartily wish that some good dramatic poet would exhibit, at full length, and in live-

ly colors upon the stage, this modish character of a man of honor, of which I have but slightly and hastily chalked the outlines. Upon such a subject I am apt to think, that a good poet might be more useful than a good preacher, as probably his audiences would be more numerous and his matter more attended to. Besides,

* Segni irritant animos, demissa per aurem,
Quam que sunt occasus subiecta fidelibus, et quae
Ipsa fibi tradit spectator."

Horace.

BOSTON, August 12.

Arrived brig Peregrine, Foster, Greenburgh, 65 days. Left, ship Indian, of New York; —, Carpenter, N. York. Spoke July 15, lat. 46° 50' long. 37° 30' South Carolina, German, 16 days from Philadelphia for Liverpool. July 30, 20 leagues West of grand bark schr. Equality, Bradford, (or Burges) 7 days from Salem for Copenhagen.

Left at Martinique July 22, by capt. Harris, the Betsey of Salem, to sail in 6 days; Hope Smith, for Boston, in 16, Aurora, Bartlett, Plymouth, in 6; John Adams, Barlow, do. in 14. Spoke, August 4, lat. 32° 15' long. 69° 16' brig Columbia, of Charlton, Smith, from Boston for Havana. August 6, lat. 37° 10' long. 69° 50' brig Hiram 4 days from Philadelphia for Guadalupe. August 8, lat. 40° 26' long. 69° 50' schr. Little Cherub, Phelps, 5 days from Salem, for Trinidad. August 9, lat. 41° 20' long. 69° 10' schr. Martha Higgins, 7 days from Portland for Hispaniola.

NEW-YORK, August 18.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, to a respectable mercantile house in this city, dated 6th ult.

WAR WITH THE MOORS!

"Contrary to what I assured you in my last, we are here still, and our detention has been a fortunate circumstance, for it has ensured us the protection of a Swedish frigate, which came in here three days since, to convoy Swedish and American merchantmen to the Mediterranean. I hope now we have no danger to apprehend in going to Gibraltar; but it would be extremely imprudent to attempt to go unprotected; and if several more of our ships of war do not come out here soon, our commerce with the Mediterranean must be abandoned. The Tripolitans have captured two of our vessels, and one Swede. They and the Moors are now arming with great spirit. Commodore Morris, aware of the danger, is coming here soon, to convoy a number of our vessels to the westward. We shall fail tomorrow morning."

Entered, brig Amiable Matilda, De Peyster, Amsterdam; schr. Rising Sun, Cadiz.

Cleared, ship Lydia, Tredwell, Greenwich; brig Hepe, Milwood, St. Johns; Pegasus, Dill, Barbadoes; Argonaut, Disbrow, St. Johns, N. B. sloop Admiral Duncan, New-Providence. Brig Lydia arrived at Curracao.

Arrived since our last.

Brig Amiable Matilda, De Peyster, 40 days from Amsterdam, and 28 from Fair Isle. Sailed in co. and off Fair Isle, parted from the ship Carlisle, Gibson, for Baltimore. Left the brigs Mary and Delight, and ships Cheeseman, and Washington, all of New York, the latter to sail in 10 days; ship Devotion, of Philadelphia; ship Joseph, and brig Mary, of Newburyport; ships Fanny, and Neptune, both of Philadelphia, just arrived from Batavia; ship Boston, of Boston; brig Two Sisters of Baltimore, and others. Spoke, August 10, in lat. 41° long. 58° ship Commerce, from New York, for Amsterdam; same day, schr. Peggy, from N. Bedford, on a whaling voyage.

BALTIMORE, August 19.

The brig Two Brothers, of this port, has arrived at Curracao.

The ship Traveller, George Billups, master, of this port, was left at Lagoons, discharging cargo, on the 14th ult.

The brig Enelly, Price, was, at the same time, in Porto Cabello, loading for Amsterdam.

Arrived, schr. Pomona, capt. Watts, 18 days from Aux Cayes.

Left there, brig Sarah, Wingate, Newburyport; Peggy, Robins, New-York; John, Launder, Salem; schr. Good Intent, Serl, do. Ariel, M'Kenzie, Baltimore.

PRICES CURRENT AT AUX-CAYES, July 30, 1802.

Flour, 9 a 10 dolls. per barrel

Pork, 20 a 24
Herrings, 5 a 6
Codfish, 5 a 5 50
Coffee, 20 a 22 fous
Sugar, 5 a 6 dolls
Molasses, 2 a 2 50
Cotton, 19 a 20
Logwood, 28 a 30 per ton
Cocoa, 18 a 20 fous, scarce.
Cheese,

Butter, Lard, Plenty.

Duties, 25 per cent. upon exports, and 10 per cent. upon imports.

NORFOLK, August 17.

WAR WITH THE ALGERINES. By the Dart, arrived here on Saturday night from Gibraltar, in 42 days, we have received the following interesting information.

[The Dart also brings dispatches to our government.]

"That Commodore Morris, in the U. States ship Chesapeake, sailed on the 21st June for Tangiers, in order to have the nature of some demands made by the Emperor of Morocco on our Government explained; the wind being light from the westward prevented the ship from keeping her station, the Commodore was obliged to return without effecting his object.—On the 24th, Mr. Simpson, our Consul at Tangiers, dispatched a boat to inform Commodore Morris, that he was allowed 15 days to consider whether the demands would be complied with or not—but on the day following (the 25th) he received orders to quit the emperor's dominions in one hour, otherwise he should be held a slave, for the Emperor considering himself at war with United States. Immediately on this the Consul with what small part of his furniture he could pack up in so short a time, got on board a boat, and arrived at the Rock that evening; next day war was declared in form against the United States at Tangiers. A few days after the Danish Consul came over from Algiers, and informed that they were fitting out all the boats they could for the purpose of annoying our trade, and that some of them had not more than 20 men on board. The Emperors demands were, that his vessels with wheat on board should be allowed to enter Tripoli, (now under blockade) and that we should send a frigate to convoy the Tripolitan ship at Gibraltar to Tripoli. Mr. Simpson informed him, that he could not grant such favors.

Extract of a letter dated Gibraltar, 28th June 1802, from John Gavino, Esq. American Consul, to a gentleman in this town.

"On the 25th inst. arrived consul Simpson, from Tangiers; he has been ordered away by the Emperor of Morocco in a state of war: he tells me the Emperor declared, and had ordered his cruisers to be fitted out against the Americans, which is an unpleasant account, and our trade much exposed in entering the Straits, being such a narrow pass, and liable to calms, that his small cruisers may annoy our vessels greatly."

Arrived, the ship Dart, capt. Peck, 42 days from Gibraltar. Sailed from Barcelona in June, and left there ship Catharine, Mills, of Baltimore.

Brig Orion, Burgess, of Fredericksburg.

Sailed from Gibraltar; in company with ship Sterling, Toby, of and for R. Island. Batque, Amelia, Anderson, of and for Baltimore, to call at Cadiz.

Left at Gibraltar, ship Hibernia, Mentor, of Boston; brig Venus, Bigley, of New-Port; schr. Rambler, Russel, of Boston; capt. Tompkins in the —, of this port, passed Gibraltar the 21st June, bound to St. Petersburg.

In lat. 31° 40' long. 67° spoke the schr. John and Elsey, Edwards, from Savannah to St. Thomas's, 10 days out.

Arrived the ship Vesta, captain Hatton, 22 days from Lisbon. July 24, spoke the ship Courtney, captain Fryer, 6 days out from Norfolk bound to Gibraltar.

Arrived the sloop Ruby, captain Gutiérnado, 7 days from New-Providence. In this vessel came passenger, Mr. Davis, late mate of the Spanish schooner Nancy, (formerly of Richmond) who was cast away on Galligago Reef, on her passage from Charleston to Havanna.

Arrived schooner Eliza Ann, captain Rees from Antigua, via St. Thomas's.

Left at Antigua, the brig Adventure, captain Williams, and the schooner Park.

Early, captain Brown, to sail in a few days. Sailed in company with the brig George captain Cox, for this port.

Alexandria Advertiser.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21.

On Saturday last the New York was put in commission, and it is expected that in the course of two weeks from that day she will be fully equipped for sea. When she joins the Mediterranean squadron, Commodore Morris will have under his command the Chesapeake, the Constellation, the Adams, the Boston, the New-York and the Enterprise. These with the squadron under the command of the Swedish admiral, will, it is conceived, be sufficient to protect our commerce against Tripoli and Morocco.

Nat. In.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Morris to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Gibraltar Bay, June 26, 1802.

Yesterday Mr. Simpson, Consul from the United States of America to the court of Morocco, arrived at Gibraltar, from Tangier. The Emperor of Morocco has forced him from his dominions and declared war against the United States. This circumstance I have made known to the American ministers at London, Paris and Madrid, in order that they might acquaint the Americans bound to the Mediterranean therewith, recommending that they should rendezvous at Cadiz, where they should receive a frequent convoy as our squadron could afford. Should you make the above known to the merchants in America, directing them to repair to Cadiz, before they enter the strait's mouth I will call frequently and take them under convoy.

The following is a copy of a Circular notice given by Mr. Simpson, to the Consuls in the principal sea-port towns in Europe.

CIRCULAR.
Gibraltar, June 25, 1802.

SIR,
I have to acquaint you that the government of Tangiers, in consequence of orders from his Imperial majesty, Mully Soliman, has compelled me to retire from that country, his majesty having declared war against the United States of America. You will be pleased by every means in your power, to make this event known to all the citizens of the United States that may be within your district, and to caution all masters of our merchant vessels to be very careful to avoid the Moors cruisers, especially in and near the straits of Gibraltar, where it is highly probable they will have many small armed boats.

I am with respect,
Sir, your most ob. servant,
(Signed) JAMES SIMPSON.

SERIOUS QUESTIONS & OBVIOUS ANSWERS.

Why did Mr. Jefferson put a stop to several prosecutions commenced by the government of the U. States against William Dunn, now called Duane, a subject of his Britannic majesty?

Dunn, upon his arrival in this country published a libellous and seditious pamphlet against General Washington, under the signature of Jasper Dwight; he wrote paragraphs in the Aurora, in which Washington was called a murderer and in which the day of his retiring from the presidency of the United States was proclaimed as a jubilee, because his name would no longer legalize corruption. This same Dunn has since been the publisher of the Aurora, which has not ceased to libel the government, and to eulogize such men as Lyon, Jefferson, Paine, Gallatin, &c. &c.

What if Jefferson had refused to screen this foreign miscreant from the punishment denounced against his crimes by our violated laws?

He might have told a number of stories as much more unpleasant to Mr. Jefferson than those told by Callander as Dunn has been more active and conspicuous than Callander in the service of Mr. Jefferson. It is acknowledged that Mr. Jefferson paid a hundred dollars for the publication of the Prospect Before Us, and that he furnished part of the matter which was incorporated into the work. It is not known who furnished the lies and libels incorporated into the Aurora, and it is not impossible that the information which Dunn could furnish upon the subject would be even more disreputable to Mr. Jefferson than to violate the constitution by screening him from the laws of the coun-

try. It has been said that Mr. Jefferson degraded himself and his office by associating with that fellow, and by procuring him the most profitable employment under the government: but who will undertake to say how much more he might have been degraded if by neglecting to heap favors upon Dunn he had provoked him to tell what he knows?

What inducement had Mr. Jefferson to write a cordial letter to Tom Paine, giving him assurance of his "high esteem and affectionate attachment"?

This Tom Paine, had written an insolent letter to Gen. Washington in which he denounces him a TRAITOR and accuses him of every crime which can disgrace humanity. He had also written a book and dedicated it to the American people, which, like a vaunting fool de declared would overthrow and extirpate the christian religion.

For what reason was Tom Cooper, an English calico-printer, elected a member of the American philosophical society, of which Mr. Jefferson is president?

Tom Cooper had been guilty of a gross violation of the laws of this country by publishing a false, scandalous and malicious libel upon the government which Mr. Jefferson wanted to administer, and for this crime had suffered an ignominious punishment.

For what reason were two hundred dollars taken from the public treasury by Mr. Jefferson and restored to James Thomson Callender, being part of his penalty for publishing a libel upon Washington, Adams and most of the officers of government?

Mr. Jefferson had been aiding and abetting the publication of that infamous libel, and doubtless did not wish that the world should know that the man whose virtues will secure to him "the fairest page in the volume of faithful history" had been denominated "a poltroon"—the "grand lama of federal adoration, the immaculate divinity of Mount Vernon"—that he had been charged with "scandalous hypocrisy," and accused of introducing into the government "a scene of ignominy"—and all this with much more, in a book, part of the materials for which he had himself furnished, and for the publication of which he had given one hundred dollars out of his own pocket.

Gaz. U. S.

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 15.

"Within these few days much conversation has taken place in a certain circle, respecting a probable change in the constitution, and this circumstance very seriously occupies the politicians most looked up to for information; much contrariety of opinion is entertained; but on one point the parties agree, that the word constitution will be shortly out of use, and that Grande Charte will be substituted. It is certain that the word constitution has been very unfortunate; during fifteen hundred years it could not make its way into France at all, and for these last eleven, though received in triumph, it has been subject to every caprice. It is not sufficiently understood in this country, that men make the laws, but time the constitution. This is, of all the legislators amongst this volatile people, least known, or the least consulted, though certainly the dearest paid. It is said, that there are to be two Chambers or Houses, as in England, and the Senatorial Power,* (which originated in one of the fine ideas of the Abbe Sieyes) is to be abolished; if so, some vice must have been found amongst the Senators themselves, and not in the idea, for it was the only body which could preserve its independence without danger, or manifest a positive and blind adherence to the Court without apologies—the protecting and effective power, known here by the title,

La Puissance Conservatrice et Elective, will be transferred to the consular authority, who will then have the privilege to reject or accept the laws which may be discussed, or have passed in the two chambers.

* The senate of France is not an upper branch of the legislature, as the house of Lords in England, and the senates in this country are. We conceive that the contemplated alteration is an approximation towards two branches in the legislature with a check each on the other, and a Supreme Executive. We hope French constitutions will be more permanent than they have been.

Such are the ideas now canvassed, and it may be readily believed, that if the First Consul expresses his desire that such should be the order of things, a change

will take place almost without any hint of opposition. The Royalists might see the alteration with regret, but their opinions would have little weight, and the Republicans are now sufficiently enlightened to know that the first mode of preserving the share of Liberty, which circumstances allow them, is to conduct themselves with a tacit acquiescence in the supreme nullity. Tribunes and Legislators are eagerly looking out for places under the new order of things; instead of enjoying themselves, during the Adjournment of the Session, with their families in the Country, many of them remain at Paris, to watch over the great interest, not of the Republic, but of their ambition."

From the Greenock Advertiser, of May 28.
The American States seem to be alarmed, and not without great reason, for the consequences of the exchange made between the French and Spaniards of Louisiana, a narrow tract of land which skirts the States on the South, from the easternmost to the westernmost extremity, that is, from the Atlantic Ocean to the mouth of the Mississippi.

The Southern rivers of America, as well as all the western ones, which empty themselves into the Ohio and the Mississippi, are therefore liable to be cut off from their communication with the Gulf of Mexico whenever the French chuse, as all of them run through the ceded territory. Those fine rivers that are thus cut off, or are liable to be so, water near three fourths of the whole of the United States, and by far the most fertile portion, tho' not yet the most numerously inhabited.

Much bustle has been made in Europe about the shutting of the Scheldt, a wide, deep and beautiful river, but which in its extreme length is not above 80 miles, and at no place 30 distant from the sea. How different the rivers shut up in America, which, without counting the Mississippi itself, water more than half a million of square miles of fine fertile lands, some of them 1000 miles from the sea, and beyond mountains that render land carriage almost impracticable! a territory larger than England, France and Spain joined together, will be destroyed, if the French get possession of Louisiana; and it is from that very territory from which the manufacturers of this country are to expect the most extensive market for English goods of every kind, if those rivers are kept open.

It is true that a great part of our manufactures are sufficiently light to bear land carriage from New-York, Philadelphia and Alexandria, to the western country; but then the western settlers cannot pay for our goods, unless they can sell the corn, hemp, tobacco, timber, &c. raised on their lands, which is only to be done by floating it down the rivers into the Gulf of Mexico.

The best wheat may be had frequently on the borders of the Ohio river, at 6d. English money per bushel. Flour, which they grind in the country, is proportionably cheap, and the wood for staves to make casks is found on the spot; so that by floating the produce down the river on rafts composed of the trunks of trees, an operation that takes from the most distant point only three weeks, and costs little, a man and a boy guiding the raft, the whole may be sold with great advantage at New-Orleans, for the use of the West-India Islands. In case the rivers being left open, the west country settlers will be in a short time the most affluent and easiest people on the face of the earth. If those rivers are shut up, the settlers will on the contrary, be confined like the inhabitants of the interior of Africa and Asia, to live on what they themselves produce; they will be debarred from all the advantages of commerce, and a connection with the rest of the world.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated 22d June.

"Gen. Andreossi, who is appointed ambassador to the Court of St. James's is a man of cold, and even forbidding address, firm in his principles, and of an established reputation for courage and probity. His mind is much enlightened by study, but serious and reflecting, and little disposed to the sumptuous mode of living generally adopted by diplomatic characters. He published about fifteen months ago a small work to prove France was indebted to his ancestors for the useful project of forming the Languedoc Canal, and not the family of Riquet, or Riquette, who had for more than 120 years arrogated to itself the merit both of the plan and the commencement of its ex-

cution. General Andreossi's work was written with purity and elegance, and displayed much more literary knowledge than in general falls to the share of military men.

"When General CLARKE was sent upon his insignificant embassy to Italy, which was rather thought by the public a disgrace, General Andreossi succeeded him in the office called *Depot de la Guerre*, where every paper and document that may serve to throw any light upon the wars which have taken place during the revolution, are collected; and this nomination was highly approved of by the friends of liberty in France;—but those who were in the habits of intimacy, with the aristocratic party, and the minister for foreign affairs himself, expressed evident marks of dissatisfaction.

"The inhabitants of Orleans have addressed a petition to government, signed by many thousands, to solicit that their Bishop, BERKE, may be transferred to another See. They ground their complaints against him upon the bloody and fanatic conduct of that priest in the Vendee, and which they were enabled to ascertain from their vicinity to the theatre of his cruelty and folly."

Alexandria Theatre.

This PRESENT EVENING,
Will be presented (for the first time here),
the favorite Comedy of the
POOR GENTLEMAN.

To which will be added, a Farce, never performed here, called

THE WIDOW'S VOW.

N. B. Tickets to be had at J. V. Thomas's Book-store, and at the office of the Theatre.

Doors to be open at 6 o'clock, and the performance to begin at 7, precisely.

August 21.

Received from Norfolk this morning.

2,000 lbs. of SMITHFIELD
SALT-PETRED BACON.

Among which are 1,000 lbs.

NICE HAMS,

And a few dozen of the best

PINE APPLES

Ever offered in this market, and for sale at my store in Prince-Street.

ABEL WILLIS.

August 21.

FIRST NOTICE.

In the case of JOHN B. ARMSTEAD, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankruptcy, founded upon the Act of Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "An Act to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States" has been awarded and issued against John B. Armstead of the county of Loudoun, merchant, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or a major part of them, on the last Wednesday in September next, and on the first and second Wednesdays in October following, at the house of Mr. Lucy, in the town of Middleburg (Loudoun County) at 12 o'clock on each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects, when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; at the second sitting to chuse assignees, and at the last sitting, the said Bankrupt is desired to finish his examination, and his creditors are to assent to, or dissent from the allowance of his certificate.

All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

BURR POWELL,
Secretary to the Commission.

Middleburg, August 14. (21) — 1802.

FOR SALE,

Two Wood BUILDINGS, near Adams's wharf; the one a shed and the other a warehouse, both having shingled roofs,—They will be sold (separately or together) low, to be taken immediately off the premises.

Wm. HODGSON.

July 26.

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

ADVERTISEMENT.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from Jane McPherson to the subscriber, will be exposed to sale upon the premises, on Thursday the 20th day of September next, if fair, if not, the next fair day:

Three several parcels of land, lying upon the south side of Occoquan, in the county of Prince William.—One of the said parcels has a front of 120 feet, and 130 feet deep; upon this there is erected a BRICK MILL-HOUSE, 65 feet long, 45 wide, four stories high, with two water wheels, four pair stones of seven feet diameter each, with all the machinery lately introduced into merchant mills, in complete order. This mill is situated upon a stream sufficient to work the four pair of stones and the machinery of the mill the year through; upon this ground is also erected a Brick Dwelling House, 36 feet by 24. Another of the said parcels of ground adjoining thereto has 80 feet front, and is of the same depth, upon which is erected a Warehouse.

A Tract of land, containing thirty-four acres, adjacent to the other two parcels.—\$700 dollars of the purchase money must be paid in hand, a credit on my further sum the property may sell for will be given as can be agreed upon on the day of sale.

JAMES KEITH.

July 28. eel

Potomack Navigation.

At a general meeting of the POTOMACK COMPANY held on Monday the 2d instant, a Dividend on the Capital Stock, at the rate of three per cent, per annum was declared for the time since the Locks at the Great Falls have been opened, and five dollars and fifty cents per share the amount thereof, will be paid to the respective stockholders or to their legal representatives on demand, by the Treasurer of the Company in George-Town.

By order of the Board,
JOSEPH CARLTON, Treasurer.
George-Town, August 5. eo

GUNPOWDER.

Baltimore Bellona Gunpowder, by the quarter cask. Also,
Refined Salt Petre, by the quarter cwt. or larger quantity. A constant supply of those articles from the Manufactory, will be kept for sale on the lowest terms, by

LAWRASON & SMOOT.

April 8. eel

To be Rented,

The House in which I now live, of which I have a lease for upwards of three years from this time; the situation is eligible and the House commodious. For terms apply to

J. B. NICKOLLS.
Fairfax Street, June 10.

I have just received, and offer for sale by six pence or greater quantity.

2 Boxes Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
1 Bale Beerpoore Caffahs, very fine,
2 Dito Dedyfy, or Coat Cloths.

BENJMIN SHREVE, jun.

In consequence of arrangements made with the proprietors of the Boston Window Glass manufactory, I shall be enabled to execute orders for any quantity or dimensions, at the prices at which it is sold at the manufactory.

August 5. eo

NOTICE.

Having employed Mr. HENRY COUPAR to collect the different debts due to the estates of Eliza C. Dick, Andrew and William Ramsay, and James Gillies. All persons therefore who are indebted to either of the said estates are requested to make immediate payment to the said Henry Coupar who is fully authorized to grant receipts for the same.

JOHN McIVER.

July 20. eo

JUST RECEIVED

FROM NORFOLK,
And for sale at my store, lower end of
Prince Street.

Fresh LEMONS & LIMES.
Best Smithfield Salt-Petre
Hams, Middlings and Shoulders.

ABEL WILLIS.

July 17. d

The subscriber anxious to remove to Georgia in the course of the ensuing fall, offers for sale,

A TRACT OF LAND
within the District of Columbia, containing nearly 500 acres.

This property is pleasantly situated; nearly central between Alexandria and George-Town, and within a mile and a half of the Potowmack—the advantage of a considerable proportion being heavily wooded, and its proximity to three flourishing cities, render it valuable. So desirous am I, to execute my plan, that, to effect a sale, I will make a considerable sacrifice; to accommodate, I will divide it into lots of any size, and a small proportion of the purchase money being paid, a lengthy credit on the balance will be given. I will take negroes for the use of any part of it.—Should I not dispose of it, before the first of October, on that day, I shall publicly offer it for sale at the Coffee-House in Alexandria.

G. H. CHAPMAN.

August 2. eo

ABEL WILLIS

Have just received, and offer for sale
a quantity of best

SMITHFIELD BACON.

Likewise,

COTTON

Of an excellent quality.

August 11. eo

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR

The Turnpike Road from Alexandria to Little River,

in Loudoun county, will be received by William Hartshorne for himself and John Thomas Ricketts, in Alexandria—Israel Lacy an: Burr Powell in Loudoun; David Hunter and William Riddle in Brinkley; Thomas Hammond and Matthew Frame in Jefferson; Bullock Taylor and Wm. Davidson in Frederick; Samuel Crawford and William Stemberger in Shenandoah. This being a business in which the community may be greatly benefited, and as it has only this day come into my hands, I have undertaken to publish without consulting the other commissioners as they are all at a distance. The law is with me and I doubt not will be shewn by the other commissioners, to any person applying. The law requires ten dollars to be paid at the time of subscribing; the remaining sum of ninety dollars, on each share, is to be paid in dividends, as called for by the President and Directors, to be chosen by the stockholders.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

April 20. eo

JAMES S. SCOTT,

TAILOR & HABIT-MAKER,

ACQUAINTS the citizens of Alexandria, that he will make a suit of clothes for Five Dollars cash, or for any person to whom he may be indebted. He has on hand some good Cloths, &c. with a very handsome assortment of Vest Shapes, Buttons, &c. which he will dispose of on the lowest terms as above.

He also requests those who are indebted to him to make payment, particularly those whose accounts are of longer standing than six months, as they will not meet with longer indulgence than September.

He also acquaints those who are indebted to John & James S. Scott, that if their accounts are not closed before October next, suits will be instituted without discrimination.

August 12. eo

BAR IRON

Received from Philadelphia, in the sloop

Eliza, capt. Eveleth,

Five Tons in bars of different sizes,

To be sold cheap by the subscriber at his store on Col. Hooe's wharf.

W.M. HARTSHORNE.

5th Mo 25. eo

For Private Sale.

The whole of my property situated on Princes street, in the Town of Alexandria, consisting of 4 good dwelling houses with sufficient lots attached to each.—They will be sold together or separate as may suit persons inclined to purchase.—For terms apply on the premises to

HENRY MCUE.

June 22. d

Printing in all its variety, executed at this office, with neatness and dispatch.

Just received from Baltimore,

AND FOR SALE,

English Walnuts, Filberts,
Soft Shelled Almonds,
Scotch Herring.

A. WILLIS.

August 5. eo

AMBROSE VASSE,

At his Store in King-Street, has for sale,

Coffee, first quality in bags,

Hysen,

Hysen Skin,

Young Hysen, & TEAS,

Imperial,

Loaf Sugar in Hhds, and Bbls,

Old Sherry Wine,

Port Wine,

Mustard in boxes of 3 and 6 Dozen each,

Chocolate,

Claret in boxes, and a few Crates of Earthenware.

August 12. eo

BENJ. SHREVE, Jun.

Has for Sale at his Store, corner of Prince

and Union Streets.

Bandanno, China, and blue Gitta Hand-

kerchiefs,

India checks, Burpoore Caffahs, very

fine,

Dedurfy, or coat cloths,

A few pieces Russia Sheetings and Sail

Duck,

4 Cases-mens' cheap fur hats,

Mens' and Ladies' fine Shoes,

5 Hhds. 2d 3d and 4th proof Rum,

10 Quarter casks Malaga wine,

4 Tiers Acid,

Coffee in bags and Sugar in Bls.

2 Cases Glass Tumblers,

19 Bls. Herrings.

A bandome

BOOK-CASE AND DESK,

One BUREAU, and

FOUR WASH STANDS.

August 12. eo

JUST PUBLISHED;

And for sale at R. & J. GRAY's Book-

Store, in King-Street,

RURAL TALES;

By ROBERT BLOOMFIELD, author of the "Farmer's Boy," to which is prefixed the life of the author, not published in any other edition.—Price 62½ cents, bound and lettered.

Also,

Modern Gratitude, No. 5.

Price 25 cents.

August 4. eo

THE

Accommodation Coachee,

WILL leave Mr. Gadsby's City Ta-

vern every morning, at half past four o'clock, for Baltimore, to accommodate our Alexandria friends: returning, leaves Mr. Evans's, Indian Queen, every morn-

ing at six o'clock, and arrives at Alexan-

dria the same evening.

The Proprietors will not undertake to promise as much as the Mail-Pilot, which runs but 50 miles per day, although it is said to Pilot the Mail, which runs from 80 to 100 miles per day.

THE PROPRIETORS.

June 6. d

R. T. HOOE, & CO.

Have on hand, and for sale,

Claret of a superior quality in boxes of 2

and 2 1/2 dozen,

Porter and Brown Stout in casks,

Black Paint ground in oil, in kegs of 18

pounds each,

Marble Slabs for hearths, of different sizes,

An assortment of elegant Looking-Glasses,

Jappanned Ware,

Plated Table Furniture, consisting of Tea

and Coffee Ums, Tea and Coffee Pots,

Goblets, &c.

A large assortment of Earthen Ware in

crates,

Grenada Rum in hhds, Brown Sugar in

hdds, and bbls,

Fine Salt in sacks,

An assortment of Hardware, consisting of

Spades, Shovels, Hinges, Hand-Saws,

&c. &c.

One hundred boxes Pipes.

July 31. zw

Loaf and Lump Sugar

for sale, by the barrel or smaller quantity

—Apply to

JAMES R. RIDDLE,

At the Counting House of

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

August 2. zw

Clean linen and cotton

rags bought at this office.

JUST RECEIVED,

From Philadelphia and Baltimore, and for

sale at the subscriber's store, in Prince

Street, the following articles: